

# Farming News

## HINDRANCES IN DAIRYING

### Disregard of Well Settled Principles in Breeding, Feeding and Care

Some one remarked that it was strange that dairymen did not run even, did not attain similar results, when all have access to the best information and markets. The reply was: "Look at a family of boys in after life. They sometimes scale all the way from the pulpit to the penitentiary. They had a common fund to draw from. Why the difference?" Men in some way cannot absorb and apply wisdom alike, whatever the purpose. This is especially true in dairying. I note the recent returns of an all the year round creamery. The best man's dairy put up a showing of 266 pounds of fat that brought \$79 a cow. Another patron's dairy showed up with \$9.80 a cow for fat, a difference of about \$69 a cow. Why was this? Both dairies had to be fed and milked for 365 days. The difference is this: One man looks at the farm end of dairying to secure a profit from his dairy; breeds, feeds and cares for the cows along the best lines of dairy thought. The other man looks for big prices to make dairying pay, and blames the markets, the truss and the consumer for his "bad luck." The farmer who gives little points of attention to his dairy and two to the market is the money maker. The other economizes in cows, feed and care, and buys the cheapest feeds when he must buy. The one wants the best cows and the best feeds, and is liberal, and the result is "to him that hath shall more be given, but from the other is taken away, even the little that he hath."

I am wondering if there is not a reason for this visible failure by so many to attain even an average in results. Has there not been, and even now is, a loose stating of dairy doctrine, a sort of mix up of like and conditions, in dairying and general stock mixing; a catch-as-catch-can affair, a mixing of breeds to get the general purpose cow, a neglect to provide a generous and well considered ration and a lack of care that is begotten of the old idea of toughening a cow in winter to make her calves vigorous feeders; a failing to realize that a cow is a mother; that dairying is a commerce of this cow's motherhood, that dairying is an artificial exaction, and cannot be carried on to full success by a nature programme? Nature breeds along unmixed lines. Species are never crossed, and families of breeds are always families. Nature has a set standard of types, and breeds them. It's in feeding and housing that nature fails; and here is man's opportunity. Nature has a feast and famine. Good dairying is a feast of balanced good things all the time, all the year round June to the cow; and here is the lesson: Selection, in breeding only from the best, following the best standards of liberal feeding; not pampering; giving the best of care to cow and product, and you have the secret of the profit end of dairying.

There is too much scouting of special dairy breeds, types and forms. It's as well to say that there is no type and form in running horses, as that there is no like expression in dairy breeds. A draft horse may run forty rods at a great pace, but he never runs a mile in 1:40 or even 2 minutes. Animals that are the best in their respective classes become so because of a functional force that has fashioned a form to meet its purpose best. Color does not seem to enter into the scheme, but nerve force does in certain lines and lymphatic temperament in others. Speed and milk are exhibited in nerve temperament and beef and strength in the other. One contends that a mutton bred sheep is a great yielder of milk for her young, a seeming refutation of the statement of temperaments. Why not mention the breeds of milking goats—strong in angular, dairy form—that give many times more milk than sheep and about as much dual purpose cows.

There is something parallel to all this when farmers buy feed, but there is, after all, a great change for the better going on. Yet I see men every now and then buying cornmeal, hominy, and even wet beef pulp for cow feed, each and all of them heavily charged with starch, a material they already have enough of in their silage, hay and their own home raised corn. To buy these is simply adding more fuel to an already well fed furnace. What is wanted is the proteins in the concentrates, and to feed less pounds, and with bulky food. Of course these cars carry much heat and energy, but why buy what you already have enough of and pay protein prices for it? Said one man: "Yes, I know," but the cows are taking to them. Sure, but you cannot

even sell that flesh at \$2.10 a hundred pounds, as you are selling the milk, and you never can sell it for that matter. Milk against flesh, the feed that made \$2 worth of milk could at the best only make 20 cents of gain as beef, and it is right here that the worth of a lead pencil and Daholl comes in. No algebra is needed.—John Gould, Ohio, in N. Y. Tribune Farmer.

## Feeding the Brood Sow

During the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, while the sow is yet in a feverish condition, she will show little, if any, inclination for feed. And while she is in this condition, a good supply of water, slightly warmed, should be given. As the sow has not yet regained her appetite for heavy feed, she will relish a thin mash made of bran and skim milk. On the second day a slop of wheat shorts and bran will be found an excellent feed, but if these are not available, four pounds of corn mixed with one pound of oil meal will do well.

A mixture of two pounds of corn with one pound of shorts or bran should be fed in increasing amounts until the sow is taking a full feed. A day's ration would be about four and one-half per cent of the live weight of the growing sow, and four per cent of the weight of a mature sow in average condition. Such a heavy ration should consist of six pounds of corn to one pound of oil meal or gluten meal. I have found that these foods are often cheaper than shorts or bran. With a sufficient quantity of skim milk, four or five pounds to one of corn may be fed, in which case nothing else is needed. Mangels or other roots are an excellent feed for brood sows; however, alfalfa is the most economical of all and can be fed as soon as the sow has fully recovered from the effects of farrowing. Not less than sixty per cent of the sow's full ration should consist of corn, with the remaining forty per cent, hay; and should the hay be short and fine or in the form of chaff, half corn would keep her in a thrifty condition.

I give my sows all the good clover hay I can get them to eat. They will consume a great deal more of it than many farmers would think. In feeding my young sows uncut hay I give them about three per cent of their live weight of corn and let them have all the hay they wish. I never, under any circumstances, feed sour milk to my sows with a young litter of pigs, because it is liable to cause scouring and ruin the prospects of the litter.

When a sow is suckling a good-sized litter of pigs, no matter how liberally she is fed, she is almost certain to shrink in weight. But this however, may be recovered after the pigs have been weaned. I turn my dry sows, from which the pigs have just been weaned, into a pasture by themselves, and give them very little grain. Those that sow themselves to be profitable and good mothers I retain as breeders; those being unsatisfactory in any way I fatten and sell as soon as possible.

It does not pay to keep a sow over a year that cannot raise a large litter of pigs, unless she is pure bred and a very exceptional individual. If I want a second litter during the year I put the sows to the boars during the first heat after weaning. I do not like to pass many periods of heat, for fear that the sows may become shy, and there is no reason why they should not have two litters a year.—Wm. Underwood in Farm and Fireside.

## Care of Young Colts

Experience has taught me that it is useless to expect colts to attain maximum weight and size if they are taken through the winter on bulky, non-nutritious food. They may appear to thrive fairly well for a while, but they are bound to lack size, finish and weight on reaching maturity.

They should be fed generously at all times, as the bone, sinews and muscles cannot develop unless they are supplied with the necessary material.

In addition to good, clean hay, oats and bran should form an important part of the ration. There is no grain so suitable as oats, although the addition of a small amount of corn gives vim and serves to keep the body warm.

Lined meal is good to keep the bowels open and keep the appetite keen. Roots, such as carrots, sugar beets and even potatoes, serve to regulate the bowels and not beneficially on the skin.

Colts should have warm box stalls, and be liberally supplied with dry bedding, and have a yard.

in which to exercise in the open air on bright days. They need oxygen and sunshine to make them develop properly. It never hurts a colt to have a heavy coat of hair—in fact this should be encouraged—and by turning it out a little in cold weather Nature will soon provide it.

There is always a possibility of colts becoming infested with lice; this will be indicated by the colt rubbing his withers, main or tail, and should be treated at once. If the weather is too severe to use a liquid solution, dusting insect powder into the roots of the hair will at least prevent the accumulation of lice in large numbers, until the weather is warm enough to admit of a thorough washing with a good dip. Washing colts in the winter always carries with it more or less danger of pneumonia, but if a warm morning is selected for this, thereby allowing the rest of the day for the colt to get thoroughly dried off, the danger is not so great as when the colt gets caught out in a cold rain, which as a rule does not cause any serious trouble.

A young colt's hoofs should never be neglected. Ringbone, spavin and many other diseases are often caused by allowing the hoofs to grow out, and with a colt's brittle hoofs, neglect will often start a quarter crack.—R. B. Rushing in Farm and Fireside.

Fresh Persian Dates, 20c. per pound, at "The Palms." 45-46

## Contest Notice

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona.  
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Francis L. Patton, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 326, made March 22, 1908, for SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 30, Township 18 S., Range 21 E., by Robert Shipley, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Robert Shipley has abandoned said land, and is not now living on said land, nor has he ever lived upon or cultivated said land, and his absence was not due to service in U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps, and parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 28, 1908, before Albert T. Colton, U. S. Commissioner at Safford, Arizona, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on June 11, 1908, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Phoenix, Arizona.

That said contestant, having, in a proper affidavit, filed March 22, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by one and proper publication.

## Summons

In the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Graham.  
S. L. Pearce and Sarah Pearce, Defendants.  
Action brought in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Graham.  
The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to S. L. Pearce and Sarah Pearce.  
You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, at the court house at Phoenixville, in the County of Graham, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, in all other cases within thirty days.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as required by law judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court at Phoenixville, this 6th day of March, 1908.

W. R. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

First publication March 12-15

Summons

In the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Graham.

Addie Macomber, Plaintiff.  
Bertion H. Macomber, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Graham.

The Territory of Arizona, sends greeting to Bertion H. Macomber.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, at the court house at Phoenixville, in the County of Graham, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county, in all other cases within thirty days.

You are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as required by law judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the District Court at Phoenixville, this 10th day of March, 1908.

W. R. CHAMBERS, Clerk.

First publication March 12-15

Summons

In the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Graham.

# JONES HOTEL

One Block North of Depot

Fine, Large Well Ventilated Rooms. Everything First-Class. Special Accommodations for Transients. Large Display Sample Room. Chicken or Turkey Dinner on Sunday and Wednesday.

Hot and Cold Baths at all Hours

MRS. A. V. JONES, Proprietress

Safford, Arizona

# For Soda Water AND CIDER

The Safford Bottling Works

Make the BEST. : Paxton Bros., Props.

# The Bank Exchange

SAFFORD, ARIZ.

T. D. HOOKS, PROPRIETOR

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Billiard and Pool Tables in connection.

## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

THE BANK OF SAFFORD

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, T. D. Hooks, hereunto subscribed, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a Corporation under the Laws of the Territory of Arizona, and to that end do hereby make, adopt, sign and acknowledge the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I.  
The names of the Corporators hereto are: T. D. Hooks, J. N. Porter, J. E. Solomon, Geo. A. Olney, J. J. Birney, Ph. Freudenthal, Z. C. Price, Charles F. Solomon, H. J. Dowdle, Maury Grider, W. F. Hams, P. F. Grider, J. N. Robinson, J. C. Robinson and E. W. Clayton.

ARTICLE II.  
The name of the Corporation is, and shall be, The Bank of Safford.

ARTICLE III.  
The principal place of transacting the business of this Corporation is Safford, Graham County, Arizona Territory, but the Board of Directors may establish branch places of transacting business of this Corporation.

ARTICLE IV.  
The general nature of the business to be transacted by this Corporation is the following: To engage in a general banking business, receiving deposits and paying the same out upon the order of the depositor; selling and buying exchange; borrowing and lending money; buying and selling all kinds of negotiable paper, such as City, County, school and territorial warrants, bonds, and other evidences of Municipal debts; to buy, own and sell real estate and personal property, and to transact all business consistent with banking business, and not in conflict with the Laws of the Territory of Arizona.

ARTICLE V.  
We authorized capital stock of this Corporation is Twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) Dollars, divided into Two Hundred and Fifty Shares of the par value of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars each. Such capital stock shall be paid up in cash or property available for the uses and purposes of this Corporation, immediately upon subscription therefor.

ARTICLE VI.  
The affairs of this Corporation shall be conducted by not more than fifteen Directors, and the following named shall constitute the Board of Directors of this Corporation, to-wit: T. D. Hooks, J. N. Porter, J. E. Solomon, Geo. A. Olney, Maury Grider, J. J. Birney, Ph. Freudenthal, Z. C. Price, Charles F. Solomon, H. J. Dowdle, Maury Grider, W. F. Hams, P. F. Grider, J. N. Robinson, J. C. Robinson and E. W. Clayton. The Board of Directors shall be elected from among the stockholders of this Corporation, and the officers of this Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors at the same time. The following persons shall be the officers of said Corporation until the annual meeting in January, 1909: J. E. Solomon, President; J. N. Porter, Vice President; T. D. Hooks, Cashier; and E. W. Clayton, Treasurer. The Board of Directors shall have authority to fill any vacancies occurring in itself or among the officers of the Corporation. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum and any meeting of such Board of Directors at which a quorum is present, shall be deemed a legal meeting.

ARTICLE VII.  
The time of Commencement of this Corporation shall be on the date of the filing of a verified copy of these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Auditor of the Territory of Arizona, and the termination shall be on the thirty-fifth day thereafter, unless further extended according to law.

ARTICLE VIII.  
The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which this Corporation is at any time subject, shall be, shall be two-thirds of its capital stock.

ARTICLE IX.  
The private property of the stockholders of this Corporation shall be exempt from corporate debts.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 24th day of March, 1908.

T. D. HOOKS, (Seal)  
J. N. PORTER, (Seal)  
J. E. SOLOMON, (Seal)  
Geo. A. OLNEY, (Seal)  
J. J. BIRNEY, (Seal)  
Ph. FREUDENTHAL, (Seal)  
Z. C. PRICE, (Seal)  
Charles F. SOLOMON, (Seal)  
H. J. DOWDLE, (Seal)  
Maury GRIDER, (Seal)  
W. F. HAMS, (Seal)  
P. F. GRIDER, (Seal)  
J. N. ROBINSON, (Seal)  
J. C. ROBINSON, (Seal)  
E. W. CLAYTON, (Seal)

Territory of Arizona,) ss  
County of Graham,) ss

On this 24th day of March, 1908, before me, T. S. Bunch, a Notary Public in and for the County of Graham, Arizona, personally appeared J. E. Solomon, J. N. Porter, J. E. Solomon, Geo. A. Olney, J. J. Birney, Ph. Freudenthal, Z. C. Price, Charles F. Solomon, H. J. Dowdle, Maury Grider, W. F. Hams, P. F. Grider, J. N. Robinson, J. C. Robinson and E. W. Clayton, known to me to be the persons described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes and considerations therein expressed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and date last above written.

## Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that Rachel A. Lee, of Safford, Arizona, has filed notice of her intention to make final five year proof in support of her claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 327, made April 2, 1904, for the NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 6, Township 18 S., Range 21 E., and that said proof will be made before W. R. Chambers, at Saffordville, Arizona, on May 16, 1908. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Mungum, James P. Campbell, Thomas L. Alden, James W. Tinsley, all of Safford, Arizona.

LYMAN W. WAKFIELD, Register.

## Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that Ida M. Wood, of Bonita, Arizona, has filed notice of her intention to make final five year proof in support of her claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 418, made March 25, 1902, for the SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 10, Township 10 S., Range 23 E., and that said proof will be made before John P. Crowley, U. S. Commissioner, at Wilcox, Arizona, on April 23, 1908.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Whelan, Mariano J. Soto, Thomas F. Duncan, all of Wilcox, Arizona, and Percy T. Wood, of Bonita, Arizona.

LYMAN W. WAKFIELD, Register.

## Notice for Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that J. J. Broderick, of Safford, Arizona, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 16, made December 23, 1902, for the Lot 4, Sec. 4, Lots 1 and 2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 9, Township 9 S., Range 21 E., and that said proof will be made before Albert T. Colton, U. S. Commissioner, on May 2, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz: William E. Fonda, Morrell P. Snow, Wiley E. Jones, William T. Johnson, all of Safford, Ariz.

LYMAN W. WAKFIELD, Register.

## Contest Notice

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
United States Land Office, Phoenix, Ariz.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by David J. Bryce, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 323, made June 25, 1901, for Lots 2, 3, 4, Section 2, Township 6 S., Range 24 E., by John Walter Poole, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Poole has abandoned said entry and has not resided upon the same or cultivated any portion thereof from December, 1904, to November 2, 1907, and that his absence was not due to service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U. S., said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 27, 1908, before Albert T. Colton, U. S. Commissioner at Safford, Arizona, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on May 14, 1908, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Phoenix, Arizona.

That said contestant, having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 12, 1908, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

F. E. JOHNSON, Receiver.

## F. E. JOHNSON

Veterinary Surgeon

All kinds of diseases and all stock treated. Horse training a specialty. All work guaranteed. P. O. Box 111. Phone Brinknerhof hotel, THATCHER.

# THIS SPACE BELONGS TO St. Joseph Stake and L. D. S. Academy

## STAKE NOTICES

Home missionaries are requested to attend their Sunday school and Seventy class work before going to fill their appointments on the home mission, except in the most distant wards as Emery, Eden and Artesia in which case they should get excused from their local work. It is especially desired that they fill all appointments in the smaller wards. The bishops of these wards are expected to be prompt in opening at 2 p. m., and have no just complaint against the home mission for not visiting them if meetings are not begun on time.

Bishops will please remember to put in their application for all expenses on the proper forms with their quarterly reports. This applies especially to general expenses, repairs and improvements and any other expenditures that may have occurred, that have not been covered by an order.

It is the desire of the P. B. O. that all certificate books be properly kept and issued by the ward clerks and any failure to do so will be followed by the failure of the stake clerk to sign their reports at the close of each quarter.

Bishops will note that any change of ward clerks must be done with the authorization of the stake presidency and the stake clerk.

We would like to have the Bishops report whenever the home

mission appointments to their wards are not filled.

## HOME MISSION APPOINTMENTS FOR APRIL 12TH

Artesia—Orville Allen and Walter Woolsey.  
Lebanon—Elam Olsen and Samuel Beebe.  
Central—H. U. Russell and Chas. Freestone.  
Matthews—Silas P. Crum and W. W. Wild.  
Emery—John Mattice and David Felschaw.  
Eden—Charles Ferren and Hyram Crockett.  
Bryce—Don C. McBride and F. R. Taylor.  
Hubbard—H. W. Layton and B. F. Cluff.  
Graham—Lawrence Clawson and Jesse Layton.

## ACADEMY NOTES

The program of the closing exercises will be published next week. The students turned another twenty-five dollars into the building fund as a result of their industry Friday night at the dance.

The girls of the basket ball teams entertained the boys of the base ball team at the Academy Saturday evening. An enjoyable time was passed by all eating ice cream and candy in the intervals between their games and music.

# W. K. CLUFF

General Blacksmithing and Horse Shoeing

Thatcher, Arizona

# O. P. SKOUSEN, BLACKSMITH

WAGON MAKER, CARRIAGE MAKER

And all kinds of repair work. Special attention given to horse shoeing and building up and strengthening the feet. What is worth doing is worth doing well, that's my plan. I guarantee my work to be as good and prices as cheap as any one's. I carry a full line of stock, all of which is of the very best of material. Come and get acquainted with my cash terms. THATCHER, ARIZONA.

# JAMES H. BLAIR

General Blacksmithing and Repairing

FINE HORSESHOEING.

Good work, low prices. - Pima, Arizona.

# Horse Shoeing!

Mr. J. M. Frederick, a horse shoer of many years' experience, has formed a partnership with Lars Chlarson in the Thorstensen Blacksmith Shop and they are now prepared to do all kinds of Shoeing, guaranteeing satisfaction to their patrons.

Horses Shod all around, \$1.25 and up.

They also do all kinds of Blacksmithing, Wagon and Carriage Work.

Repairing of Farm Implements is given especial attention.

# Solomonville-Coronado Stage Line

BEN R. CLARK, Prop. WILL CLARK, Mgr

STAGE EVERY MORNING FROM SOLOMONVILLE AND CORONADO CONNECTS WITH G. V. G. & N. AND A. & N. M. TRAINS.

EASY STAGES, GOOD TEAMS AND CAREFUL DRIVERS....

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Lumber.

Lath.

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Sash.

Doors.

Paints

And Oils

George P. Jacobson, Safford, Arizona